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THE
CRETAN REFUGEES
AND THEIR
AMERICAN HELPERS.

A STATEMENT
ADDRESSED TO THE CONTRIBUTORS FOR THE RELIEF
OF CRETAN REFUGEES.

By SAMUEL G. ^{HOWE} HOWE.

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A STATEMENT

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LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Last winter, a cry of distress reached your ears from the outposts of Christendom; and in the spring I went, as your almoner, to relieve the sufferers.

In order that you may better understand the case, and the effect of the distribution of your gifts, have the patience to hear a few words respecting the causes which led to the present deplorable condition of the Island of Crete, or Candia, and about the moral as well as material interests which are involved in the result of the struggle of its inhabitants for freedom. You will see that it is not a mere question whether a few thousand Christians shall or shall not die of hunger and cold, rather than submit to Mohammedans; because, although the Cretans seem to be struggling merely for their own existence and freedom, they are in reality fighting for the progress of Chris-

tianity and of civilization in the East. They are debating with arms one phase of the "Eastern Question."

Crete is the largest and most important of the "Isles of Greece." It is to them what Cuba is to the other West India islands. It is not so long as the State of Massachusetts, and has only about half as many square miles of surface. But all Attica, you know, was only a tenth as large as Massachusetts, yet played a larger part in ancient history than the latter has as yet done in modern.

Crete lies in the south-eastern part of the Mediterranean, and forms the natural southern frontier and bulwark of Greece proper. From east to west, a chain of rugged mountains rises precipitately from the plains to a great height. I saw the snow lying on the peaks of Mount Ida in July last, while grapes, and figs, and luscious fruits were ripening in the few places left unscathed by fire and the axe.

Its climate is so mild, its skies so soft, its waters so sweet, its soil so rich, its productions so abundant, and all its natural conditions so favorable to human life and enjoyment, that the ancients called it "The Blessed."

It had once a hundred walled cities; it contained more than a million inhabitants, still was not full. Its checkered history furnishes a striking proof of the fact, that the happiness and interests of the peoples are apt to be utterly disregarded by absolute and irresponsible governments, of whatever kind.

In the palmy days of ancient Greece it was a republic; and its inhabitants have been, and still are, strongly democratic in their tendencies: but, in the tumultuous times which followed the downfall of the Grecian republics, its

exposed situation, between Europe, Asia, and Africa, laid it open to invaders; and the piratical Sicilians, the filibustering Romans, and the marauding Saracens, each in turn seized it, plundered it, and misruled it.

In the partition of the great Roman power, Crete fell to the Eastern Empire, and enjoyed a little season of peace and prosperity; but it was soon wrested from the feeble grasp of Byzantium by a horde of barbarians, who overran and ruined it.

In the tenth century the Greeks liberated the island from the barbarians, and restored it to the Byzantine Empire. But that corrupt and effeminate power had now become decrepit and bankrupt, and was pawning her jewels, and selling her provinces, inhabitants and all, like estates stocked with cattle; while young Venice was swagging about the world, with a stout arm and a full purse, seizing upon corner lots, and buying up mortgaged lands. So the old empire conveyed Crete, for a consideration, to the Marquis of Montferrat, who sold it to the young republic; and the purchase money went doubtless to keep up a little longer the tawdry trappings of royalty. How like a project of to-day! — poor old Byzantium selling the fairest isle of the East to a young republic in order to raise a little cash; and poor old Spain ready to sell the fairest isle of the West to a young Venice, who, if not rich in cash, is rich in promises to pay!

The population had been reduced one half during the troubled ages of changing dominion, and was only 600,000; but the island was justly esteemed by Venice as among the most important of her great possessions. She showed this not only by flaunting the banner of Candia in the

Piazza San Marco, — where you may still see its staff standing, — but by enormous expense for restoring the old fortifications and building new ones.

Those of Candia, the capital, were probably the most extensive then known in the world, and seemed to make the place impregnable. The Venetians endeavored to perpetuate their sway over the island by denationalizing the people, effacing their local institutions, and establishing a nobility [*"degli possidenti"*]; but the Cretans obstinately resisted all such efforts, and maintained most of the municipal and parochial institutions, which they had guarded through so many ages, and from so many invaders. They were, however, good allies in war, and aided the Venetians not only to repel the Genoese and other filibusters, then marauding about the Mediterranean, but helped them as they had helped other gallant defenders of the cross in their wars with the infidels.

Venice bore the brunt in the fight to repel the onward march of Mohammedanism into Europe, and some of its bloodiest and most protracted campaigns were fought in Crete, with Cretans for allies.

But Venice in her declining days was no match for Turkey, then fiery, fanatical, and in the full career of conquest. Driven slowly back by overwhelming armies, the Venetians made a last desperate stand in the vast fortress of Candia, or Megalo Kastro, and there endured one of the most fierce and protracted sieges upon record. For twenty-four years they resisted with steady courage the fierce assaults of fanatical, but then virile, barbarians, slaying tens of thousands and hurling back the rest. But ever on the morrow a new pack came howling onward;

so that, in the twenty-fifth year, the Venetians, after having been beleaguered, bombarded, undermined, and blown up, after seeing their walls crumbling, their ditches filled up, their magazines exhausted, and their ranks unrecruited, sailed mournfully away in their shattered fleet, and left the Greek population to their sad fate. Proverbs are sometimes historical records; and to this day Venetians, when they wish to express what we mean by "war to the knife and knife to the hilt," say it was a war of Candia — *guerra di Candia*.

Many of the rich inhabitants followed the Venetians. Others, clutching their arms, took to the mountains; and there they maintained a semi-independence, paying their tribute, but refusing to live on the plains, or allow the Turks to live in the mountains. But the mass of the people were forced to bow before the storm, instinctively preserving, however, their family relations, their language, and their religion; and the harder the storm of oppression raged, the more closely they clung to these essential elements of nationality. They continued to be Greeks in all the essentials of character; and the violence of the Turks, instead of effacing the traits of nationality, only stamped them deeper; so that, although a pall was spread over the island, and Crete was lost to sight, yet under the pall was life; and a silent struggle began, in which the conqueror was vanquished, and Greek nationality proved more vigorous and persistent than Turkish. If the Greeks suffered the demoralization attendant upon slavery, their enemies suffered the greater demoralization ever attendant upon the exercise of tyranny.

The invaders seized upon a large part of the fertile lands;

but they were obliged to leave the rest to the inhabitants, not that they might live and thrive, but that they might earn money and pay tribute. The Turks were obliged to make all land titles sacred, else their own would have been worthless ; so that the Greek peasant became secure in his land, however exposed to personal insult, humiliation, and violence.

The Greeks had a religion which, though disfigured by superstition, still preserved the essential features of Christianity, and elevated and strengthened them, while the Turks had a religion which degraded and enfeebled them. The Greeks strengthened the ties of family — of kith and kin ; the Turks weakened all theirs. The Greeks sanctified the marriage relation by monogamy ; the Turks polluted it by polygamy. The Greeks were reticent and chaste ; the Turks, loose and licentious. The Greek women were prolific ; the Turkish, sterile. The Greeks were industrious and thrifty ; the Turks, lazy and wasteful. If the Turk seized property by violence, he demoralized himself and his race, but could not take from the Greeks the faculty of acquiring more. The very violence of oppression defeated its own end, and engendered hatred and fear, which intensified the antagonism arising out of difference of race, language, and religion. This antagonism prevented any material amalgamation, and helped here, as elsewhere, to perpetuate with more remarkable purity the old Greek blood, which has never been so adulterated as to have lost its native characteristics.

Falmerier, and others, who suppose that it has, must have overlooked the effects of the great law that when two alien races mingle, the purer overcomes or absorbs

the other. In virtue of this law the Slavonian invaders of Greece, in the sixth century, the 200,000 Albanian invaders of the sixteenth century, and the later Turkish invaders, have been vanquished by their victims. The truth of this is shown in the physical appearance and mental characteristics of the mountaineers of Crete, as well as those of other rugged districts of Greece.

This silent struggle for national existence, this death-grapple between races, is now going on between Greeks and Turks in various parts of old Greece, insular and continental; in soft Samos, in flowery Rhodes, in blood-stained Scio, in rugged Epirus, in fertile Thessaly; in rich Macedonia; and the end is sure to be—extermination of the Turks, or their expulsion from Europe.

Diplomacy may prop rotten thrones, may suppress democratic tendencies, may uphold the Crescent, may retard the march of Christianity and of civilization for a while, but, thank God! not forever; and the sultan, notwithstanding his new alliances, must soon go over the Hellespont as ignominiously as did Xerxes.

In this manner the Cretans, clinging to the soil like the grass, showed more tenacity of national life, than their enemy, who towered above it like the trees. Thus stood the parties during the dark ages when Crete was lost to sight of the European world; so that when the trumpet of national resurrection sounded in 1821, and the Greeks of the continent commenced that seven years' war which ended in the enfranchisement of part of their race, and the independence of part of old Greece, the Cretans also rose vigorously upon their oppressors, drove them from the interior of the island, and shut them up in the old Venetian fortress upon

the sea-coast. They*shared the dangers, the privations, and the successes of the continental Greeks; and when the long and bloody struggle was terminated by the armed interposition of the allied powers of Europe, at the battle of Navarino, Crete had well earned her claim to that independence accorded to the rest of the Greeks. But European diplomats, just as indifferent to her rights as Asiatic despots had been, cruelly decreed that she must be sacrificed to propitiate Turkey; and so the unhappy Cretans were again subjected to the brutalizing rule of Mohammedanism.

Then the old wrong was repeated over again, and people were transferred, like cattle, from one owner to another. The dominion was first given to the Pasha of Egypt, partly in deference to the public opinion of Europe, which might have been too much shocked by the immediate transference to Turkey, partly in consideration of that satrap's important but vain assistance to his master in the defeated attempt to subdue Peloponnesus.

After this gleam of hope, came to the unfortunate Cretans the gloom of disappointment, and almost of despair. Again the richest and most intelligent emigrated, while the poor and humble were left face to face with the enemy of their race and their religion, made more hostile and bitter by their late resistance. Again they recommenced the old, silent struggle for mastery between the nationalities, but now under sad disadvantages. Light had indeed penetrated into the western part of the Turkish Empire, and the open perpetration of old atrocities would be forbidden by the public conscience of Christendom; but no such light could penetrate Crete.

Cut off by their insular position from the rest of the world; still further isolated by an oppression which crushed commerce, obstructed progress, and prevented any culture; — unlettered, unvisited by travellers, — the Cretans began to think that Christian brotherhood was dead; that the haughty Moslem riding rough-shod over them was master everywhere else; and that if they should grapple with him, they must look for no help from abroad.

They did so grapple, however, sixteen months ago, trusting only in God and their right hands; and when, after weary months of hard fighting, they had been driven from the plains into the mountains; when the warriors were nearly exhausted by continual exposure, privations, and struggles; when they had sent away part of their women and children to seek food, and the rest were clinging to their knees, half naked, half famished, and utterly despairing, — then came, as if from Heaven, the bread and the clothing which you sent to them. Then the warriors took heart and hope, as the tears of their wives were changed to smiles, and the cries of their little ones to laughter; and all the people thanked God and you.

This is literally true, as documents which I shall read will show. What you sent was, indeed, only a little for such a multitude; but that little was made marvellously great because it embodied your sympathy, which gladdened their hearts and strengthened their hands. It gave them faith in human brotherhood, which, next to faith in God, is the best support in time of trouble.

It was the first substantial sign of sympathy which the people had known; and its effect was heightened by reason of the manifest difficulties which had to be overcome

in order to express it. They ate bread sent by you; they put on garments made by your hands; and I venture to say that in most of the mountain hamlets of Crete, the name of America has been blessed times without number.

Other people had shown sympathy and rendered important aid; they had, indeed, supplied the ammunition without which the struggle could not have been maintained three months; but none had actually sent food and raiment for women and children into Crete itself. Much praise is usually given to the people of England for sending liberal supplies to the Cretan refugees, but in reality the English themselves have done little beyond lending their names on committees. The funds were mainly contributed by Greek merchants resident in England.

The Cretan insurrection broke out in August, 1866. The Cretans, foreseeing that they must take to their natural fortresses, the mountains, and knowing that their brutal oppressors would spare neither age nor sex, hurried away as many of their women and children as they could to the continent. These were few, and the most even of them fled without means of livelihood. The mass of the people remained; and as the Turkish armies issued out of the fortresses and began to devastate the country, the families fled half naked from their burning villages to the mountains, or the rocks upon the sea-shore; and some escaped in boats. The number of the refugees became so great that the continental Greeks could not provide for their wants. The story of their sore distress reached your ears. You began your contributions in the winter, and I arrived in Greece with them early in May.

I immediately proceeded to ascertain, by personal inspec-

tion, the number, condition, and wants of the refugees in Greece proper. There were then over twelve thousand entirely destitute, and supported by charity; about two thousand who had saved enough in their flight, or were able to earn enough to support themselves; and more were continually coming.

The largest part were children of tender age; the rest were women and a few old men. They were living huddled together in barracks, or other buildings, twenty, thirty, forty in a room, sitting or lying upon the floors, without tables, chairs, or bedsteads. In this sad condition, ragged, hungry, and idle, they anxiously awaited news from their husbands, fathers, brothers, fighting for the homes and the gardens which they themselves had abandoned, but fondly hoped to see again.

In all this penury, dirt, and suffering the women looked sad, but patient and resigned; the girls looked more hopeful; while the little ones were as merry as your children. But they all strove to make the best of their sad condition, and grouping themselves according to families, each one arranged some tattered blankets, or rude utensils, broken crockery, and scraps of furniture in some nook or corner, and hung upon the wall a rude cross or other church emblem, so as to make a faint semblance of their homes; thus manifesting, in a striking degree, two traits of Greek character which I have before mentioned, — family instinct, and religious sentiment, — the enduring strength of which has helped to preserve the nationality with such wonderful purity through the flood of invasions, and age of foreign domination.

Moreover, in spite of all their penury, squalor, and rags,

they showed signs of the physical beauty and mental vivacity which distinguish the Cretans among the Greeks, who are acknowledged to be preëminent, physically, among the various nationalities of the East. Fine skins, delicate features and limbs, and large lustrous eyes, made them remarkable even in Greece. The photographs of some of these groups will show that neither fancy nor partiality made them appear thus in my eyes.

Most of these unfortunate people had fled away at the outbreak of the revolt; but others were coming in continually, as the Turkish army extended its ravages. They were all of them living witnesses of the barbarous nature of Turkish warfare, for people do not abandon house and home and fly half naked before the approach of armies warring after the manner of civilized nations. Even the Polish peasant did not thus fly before Russian armies: and the only parallel is to be found among barbarians, or savages on our own frontier.

These people came of a simple race of peasantry, and had been brought up in the villages and hamlets of the interior of Crete, where they had their little cottages, their lands, their olives, their vineyards, and their flocks; and being sober, industrious, and frugal, contrived to be comfortable in spite of the exaction and social oppression of the Turks, while their isolated situation and purely agricultural habits saved them from some of the vices which characterize Greeks less favorably situated, and bring undue discredit upon the whole people.

The moral condition of the refugees was such as would be expected of such a people; they were chaste, sober, frugal, and withal self-respectful. They had neither the

habits nor the air of paupers. There was a certain tidiness even in their rags. They received from the Anglo-Greek and other committees their allowance, averaging two dollars and a half per week for a family of five, and expended it almost entirely upon bread and salt, using the balance to buy a few sticks of wood for cooking, or other absolute necessities.

The simplest and easiest course for me would have been to pay over my funds to existing committees, and let them distribute; and some were disappointed that I did not do so: but for what seemed good reasons, I determined to make especial distributions, as far as possible, under my personal inspection. The existing committees had funds enough to supply the refugees with food for months to come, but they could not provide for other wants; and besides, they were restricted in the use of their means to those refugees who had actually left the Island of Crete, while I had no other restriction than the moral obligation to relieve the suffering non-combatants of Crete. Part of my funds, indeed, might have been applied to any suffering Cretans, whether armed or not. Said one large contributor, "I recommend you to buy bread with my money, but if you find that cartridges are more needed, buy them." All the aid that refugees were then receiving from the foreign committees and from the government, was their daily dole of cash; and this barely sufficed to feed them on poor and imperfectly cooked food.

Of course there were cases where the clothing was hardly enough to hide nakedness — cases of extreme suffering, arising from sickness or disability of a mother, and cases where families could not even get into barracks, but lay on the ground in stables and out-buildings.

My first care was to provide for such cases, and to this end I placed funds in the hands of the American missionaries, who went in and out like ministering angels among these poor people.

The following letters describe some of these cases:—

Letter from Mrs. Constantine, American Missionary.

"Immediately after receiving the money, we found a Cretan woman in one of the large houses, suffering apparently with consumption. Being sure that her disease was aggravated by the close, dark room in which she lived, we suggested that she should secure another. She was perfectly delighted with the prospect of a change, especially as we were warranted by your fund to promise her daughter sufficient work to pay the rent, and for several weeks they have been comfortably situated.

"A sick priest—poor man! he will soon pass out of sight—received most thankfully from us a good mattress and a change of underclothes for himself, while his little children have all been helped somewhat. The 'Stable family,' whom you may remember,—the old mother, four daughters, and three grandchildren,—came to us immediately from the vessel: we were able to dress the grandchildren neatly, and to give the daughters all they need except dresses, which were furnished them at the church.

"Yesterday we were most deeply affected by applications for clothing, made by persons who arrived in the 'Arcade' on her last trip. One, an old warrior who had been fighting a year, said he had brought three sons and a daughter here, and as soon as they were located with his relations he should return 'to find his wife and the rest of the children.' Another was a mother with four children; the oldest boy wore a pair of pants made from a coffee bag, but they were ragged. Another was a woman whom we have long known; she has an infant but a few days

old, yet she came a long way in the excessive heat to beg shirts for her husband, who is just come in wounded in the arm; she said he suffered more from the vermin than from the wound. All these cases we were able to supply fully, and we propose to use the remaining money, the clothes, and cloth, in the same way.

"Crete has received much, but she will need far more assistance. Will America keep her hand outstretched? May Heaven help her!"

Later in the season she wrote as follows:—

"This is the season for fevers. The nights are damp and cold, and it is very important that the refugees should be protected from them, or an epidemic will be the result. Yesterday, when I visited that district, I found a great deal of sickness—whole families, prostrated by fever, lying upon the floor, and everywhere the cry was for bedding and coverings. I went down into the barracks of the large house at the Duchess, and there upon the ground, with a few loose boards laid upon it, and a bit of woollen cloth over these for beds, I found some of the latest comers—one old woman with two beautiful boys by her side, whose parents had been killed and they themselves captured by the Turks, but had managed to escape,—she no relation to them, but watching over them with a mother's care,—all lying in this way, ill with fever and erysipelas, and only a borrowed blanket to cover them. The late arrivals are far more destitute than the earlier ones, partly owing to the season and to the length of their sufferings, driven and hunted about from mountain to mountain. An Italian ship last week brought ten or twelve hundred and a Russian eight or nine hundred. We continue to give out knitting to the women, but having no funds to pay for sewing, we give only into the schools as much as will furnish the children with materials for learning to sew."

Much more evidence of this kind might be given if it were necessary.

The next step was to try to arrest the demoralizing effect of idleness by providing some employment. There were many difficulties in the way. The people of the towns in which the Cretans had taken refuge, with the exception of the Athenians, are poor, and do their own work. Labor was not in demand. Besides, the Cretans were mostly of the peasant class. Some women knew how to spin and to weave; but few of them, and none of the children, could sew or knit. They disliked the idea of domestic service; still more the idea of breaking up their families. They regarded their exile as only temporary, and clung to the hope of speedy return to beloved Crete. Their strongest form of expression was, "May I never see dear Crete if I don't do—thus and so."—"Ah, my dear babe," moaned a mother over the body of her child, "death is dreadful; but alas! to die in the strange land, and be buried out of Crete!"

These difficulties had deterred the other committees from the attempt to supply employment; but on my proposing it to the American ladies, Miss Baldwin, Mrs. Constantine, Mrs. Hill, and Mrs. Kalopothakis and Mrs. Sakellarios, and Miss Hill, they undertook it, and carried it out beautifully. We got a job for making a large number of coarse bags. The ladies were supplied with material, and taking some of the most intelligent Cretan women to help them, cut it up, and then let it be known that all who could sew might have work, and be paid fifty leptas for each bag made. The news spread, and immediately the houses of the ladies were besieged by applicants. The poor creatures came

from long distances, under the broiling sun, many carrying infants in their arms, and waited patiently hour after hour, until they received cloth, needles, and thread, upon which they hurried home and eagerly went to work.

We graduated the payment so that by working industriously a woman could earn a little more than the allowance made by the committee, which she was to renounce while the work lasted, so as to economize the funds. Difficulties, however, were found in the way of this.

The women generally were very eager for work, and the demand soon exceeded the supply. The poor creatures crowded about the depot at early dawn, and pleaded pitiously for a share of work.

We then made arrangements to supply knitting-work. We purchased and dealt out yarn and other materials to all applicants who knew how to knit, and paid them fifty leptas a pair for all the stockings which they made: the materials cost about fifty more leptas.

We established a depot for the sale of the stockings, and pushed them off upon the market at about eighty leptas per pair. This apparent loss of twenty leptas was a real gain, as it made the means go so much farther. Thus, suppose the daily allowance to be fifty leptas to women who did not work, and sixty to one who did; the first brought nothing back; the second brought a pair of socks which could be sold for forty leptas more than the cost of the material. Thus her daily cost was only twenty leptas while she had the inestimable advantage of occupation, and of the feeling that she was earning something, instead of being entirely dependent upon charity.

But many women and most of the children did not know

how to knit, or even to sew; and so we established work schools in which they could be taught, and soon had in Athens several hundred in constant attendance. These schools were conducted principally by the ladies above mentioned, aided by intelligent Cretans whom they selected for assistants. One of the missionaries writes thus:—

“ Really the schools are getting on famously. Mr. Sakellarios’s has increased to one hundred and eighty, Mr. Constantine’s to three hundred, and Miss Baldwin, besides having the chief oversight of mine all summer, owing to my state of health, has now commenced in her basement rooms one for her own separate district, which embraces about seventy, as many as the rooms will conveniently hold. Our own, at the Duchesses, numbers now about four hundred and fifty children, and goes on very nicely. I happened in the other day, unexpectedly, and found a class of intelligent boys up to the black-board for an arithmetic lesson; another class reciting in the Greek grammar, declining nouns; while in the girls’ department, a part were sewing and others reading. The teachers seem to be very much interested in their work, and praise the aptitude and cleverness of the scholars. The sight alone of so many girls and boys, with clean faces, decently clothed, quiet and orderly, and expending their time in such a profitable manner, instead of running loose in the streets, and adding to their misery and wretchedness by evil habits and pursuits, is enough to move any philanthropic heart.”

In order to show the permanent effect produced by the establishment of these schools, I give extracts from letters received since I left Greece.

Miss Mary Baldwin writes as follows:—

“ I think the best I can do is to make for you some extracts from my reports to our Ladies’ Committee, as follows:—

"Report of 20th August. — 'The coming of Dr. Howe, last spring, with funds from America for the relief of the Cretan refugees, opened to us a wide field of usefulness among the Cretans, his plan being to furnish the women and girls with work for which they should be paid, rather than to distribute money amongst them gratuitously.

" 'With funds supplied by Dr. Howe, we first had 57 garments cut and made by Cretan women; also, 1867 sacks for taking bread and flour to Crete, which employed 258 women. Then, at Dr. Howe's request, we began with knitting-work; and when the whole city was divided into five districts by our American Ladies' Committee, there were 250 women and girls employed in knitting, and up to the present time, August 20, 788 pairs of socks and 61 pairs of stockings — total, 847 pairs — have been made.

" 'Immediately after the departure of Dr. Howe, in compliance with his request, I distributed to some *then* newly arrived and extremely destitute Cretans, cloth for 141 garments, and subsequently cloth for 61 garments more, from materials left by him with me to distribute as I judged best.

" 'Of the large number of garments now being made in the several districts at Dr. Howe's order, 298 have been completed by Cretan women in our joint district.'

"From report on 28th September, as follows: —

" 'On 20th August Mrs. Hay and I agreed to relinquish a part of our district to Mrs. Sakellarios, thus equalizing better our spheres of labor, and giving to Mrs. Sakellarios a sufficiently large and separate district of her own. Now, Mrs. Kalopothakis, Mrs. Hay, and myself labor jointly in our two districts, which together now number 1200 Cretans, — and now, October 17, 1853.

" 'Since 20th August there have been made, in our present two joint districts, 348 garments, and 437 distributed.

" 'After 20th August there was a cessation of knitting-work, in

order to collect arrearages, so that only 151 pairs of socks were made between 20th August and 9th September; making the total number of socks and stockings, from the beginning to 9th September, 1000 pairs, and including those made since, up to the present time, October 17, 1295
 And garments made up to 28th September, 621; and
 including those made up to 17th October, 731
 And sacks made, 1867

Whole number of pieces of work done, during the past
 five months, under our direction, 3893

“We have received from the Executive Committee of the American and Greek Committee, for distribution in our present two joint districts, 1093 garments, of which 672 were made in America and 421 made here in the five districts: of these 529 have been distributed. The remainder we are reserving somewhat until the cold weather comes, when the Cretans will feel much more need of them. Whole number of garments distributed since Dr. Howe left, up to this day, October 17, in our former and present two districts, 766.

“For facilitating our operations, we have opened an industrial school—in which reading and writing are taught—in the basement of our house, for Cretan girls who live at a distance from the Illyssia School, which latter now numbers 400 pupils.’

“The preceding extracts from my reports, respecting only two districts, will show you how much must have been done in all the five districts together.

“Up to September 1st I had other abundant means to work with, and therefore kept in reserve the money you placed in my hands. I do not mean to say that the money could not have been usefully expended, but that I had as much work in operation as I could attend to. After the division of the city into districts, we agreed to divide the twelve hundred drachmas you gave me soon after your arrival in Athens with Mrs. Sakellarios for their dis-

trict; accordingly Mrs. Sakellarios received two hundred and sixty-two drachmas in cash, also a portion of the goods you left with me. Three hundred and thirty-eight drachmas have been expended in materials and paying for making garments, most of which have been distributed. The remaining six hundred drachmas are in Mr. Kalopothakis's hands.

"On September 1st, finding that we still had funds to go on with sufficient knitting-work, and that the Illyssia school-rooms could not accommodate all who wished to be at school, I decided to appropriate the one thousand drachmas you sent me on your departure from Athens, to establishing and keeping up an industrial school, in which the girls should be taught to make ladies' dresses as well as all kinds of under garments. For the accommodation of this school Mrs. Hay has given me *gratis*, or rent free, the two basement rooms of our house,—the same where your American goods were kept; of which goods there remain a few remnants of stuff of polkas, which I shall now have made up in the school for distribution at Christmas.

"I hope you will approve of my decision in regard to the appropriation of the one thousand drachmas, as I really think the money could not be better appropriated, and it is a great pleasure to have this school so immediately and conveniently under my direction. Indeed, I feel that I might now justly claim this pleasure. During the past two months I have walked out to aid in supplying the school with work; and now we all walk out to the school on Sunday. I earnestly hope you will not leave Mr. Kalopothakis without ample means to carry on this large and very important school which you left under his charge. I heard a Greek gentleman say, a few days ago, that he thought our schools for the Cretans were by far the most important work done for the Cretan refugees. In all our district schools together, there are now about one thousand girls and boys, who are kept from the streets and from growing up in idleness and wickedness, and from sickness the past summer, by being kept out of the hot sun

in this, to them, foreign climate. I fully agree with this gentleman in his opinion, especially as there is no prospect of the Cretans returning to their own country for many months to come."

These schools have increased in size, and still exist. Several travellers give very interesting accounts of them, especially Carleton, in the *Boston Journal*. He does not seem aware, however, of the fact that they were established, and are kept up, by your contributions.

If these arrangements could have been perfected, and then extended to all the refugees in different parts of Greece, it would have given great relief, and lessened the evils of their condition. But the American funds were insufficient for this ; and even if there had been money enough, one source of evil would have remained.

No people on earth could long continue in the condition of the Cretan exiles without becoming more or less demoralized, and unfitted to return to their former simple industrious ways of life.

They were huddled together in crowds ; they lacked effectual means of maintaining family privacy and personal self-respect, or even of personal cleanliness ; the children were becoming accustomed to rags and dirt ; the women were subjected to the gaze of rude men, and the temptation of vicious ones ; and the whole were in danger of losing habits of self-support and acquiring those of dependants, by receiving a daily dole of what was in reality alms.

No thoughtful friend of Crete could see all this prospective evil without painful anxiety about its final effect upon the morals of the island, should it ever become independent, and these refugees go back to it.

I concluded, therefore, that an effort should be made to lessen, if not to stop, the exodus. At that time thousands of families had been driven from their villages, but were living in the neighboring mountains, and hoping to regain their homes. The Turkish armies had not penetrated all parts of the island, and the mountain regions were still safe. The only pressing danger was that of starvation.

If, therefore, means could be found to throw a supply of provisions into the interior, with reasonable assurance that it would not be seized by the soldiers, but would reach hungry women and children, it would not only relieve immediate suffering, but lessen the inducement to leave the island. It would to a certain extent check the exodus and of course lessen the evils which *wholesale* emigration must occasion.

After satisfying myself that the project was feasible, provided the military authorities would aid it, I wrote to the Central Cretan Committee, at Athens, composed of exiled Cretans and others, which exercised great influence, because it was the organ through which contributions from Greeks in all parts of the world supplied the insurgents with munitions of war.

The following is a translation of the answer of the Committee.

ATHENS, May 9 [21], 1867.

SIR: The Central Cretan Committee hastens to express its deep gratitude for your humane decision to send provisions to the unhappy Cretans, driven from their homes and perishing of hunger in the caves of the mountains. Your decision comes most opportunely, at a moment when Omar Pasha and his generals are taking every possible means to subdue the Cretans by pangs of famine inflicted upon their wives and children.

The —— will be put at the disposition of your agent.

Be assured, sir, that the provisions which you forward will be safely and fairly distributed, and that the name of America will be blessed in Crete.

We have written to the Provisional Government of Crete to take all necessary measures to second your philanthropic plan.

Accept, &c.,

LEON MELAS,
JEAN SCALZUNI,
D. E. MAUROCORDATOS,
A. F. PAPADAKI,
GEO. P. SKONTZOS.

Thus assured, I caused a large quantity of coarse nutritious biscuit to be baked, and packed in sacks of thirty pounds each, so that when landed upon the beach in the night, as they would have to be, they could be carried on men's shoulders into the mountains.

Fortunately, I found a man well fitted to lead the enterprise, and who volunteered to do it—Captain Elias Stekoulis, a Greek, whose character for courage and honor had been well established by years of confidential service on Garibaldi's staff. I gave to him the following letter of instruction : —

TO MR. STEKOULIS.

SIR : I intrust to you a cargo of biscuit, flour, and clothing, furnished by the voluntary contributions of certain benevolent inhabitants of the United States, with the object of relieving the distress of those Cretan women and children who, driven from their dwellings, have taken refuge in the mountainous regions of the island, inaccessible to the Turks.

In order that you may thoroughly understand the object of your mission, I would state that the American Committees, although

sure of their right and duty to feed the hungry and to clothe the naked, wish, nevertheless, to fulfil that duty in such wise that the international laws (whether really or only conventionally right) shall be infringed as little as possible.

The succor sent is intended for the non-combatants, especially for the women and children.

We know that immense numbers have fled from their villages and farms to mountainous regions, inaccessible to the Turkish army, yet not far distant from their former places of residence. It is precisely for this class of unfortunates the cargo of provisions is destined, and I trust that by your discretion and firmness it may reach them, in spite of all the efforts which may be made to divert it to the use of the combatants. Persons in authority have assured me that you shall be safe from all intervention, but I rely chiefly upon your courage, discretion, and firmness.

You will see the importance of checking, or, at least, of diminishing, the emigration of the inhabitants from the island. The consequences of this are already frightful, and if continued, will do more to injure the cause of Crete than even the burning of houses and destruction of olive trees. The latter injuries can be repaired; but the fatal consequences of the exodus will last forever. Thus I repeat my earnest desire that you should distribute the supplies intrusted to you in such a manner as to prevent the departure of families from the region to which you are sent.

I must leave to your discretion the details of the execution of this general plan; but I think that you will be able to pursue the following course.

Disembark your cargo in one of the little creeks near Lutrou, and place it in some locality inaccessible to cavalry, and, if possible, beyond the reach of infantry. Leave this depot in charge of some responsible person, and under a sufficiently strong guard. Then go yourself to the higher regions, and make investigation among the refugees. Find out those among them suffering most from destitution. Give to each family an order upon the depot

for an amount of food and clothing proportionate to its number and wants. Several families can then unite in sending their orders by the hands of persons whom they can trust.

You will everywhere give them to understand that this attempt to relieve their hunger is made as an experiment, and that, if successful, it will, very probably, be repeated, but that, if not, then probably not; certainly not, if the failure be in consequence of the rapacity of the soldiers or men in power.

You will have the goodness to note and record every circumstance which can throw light on the cause of this deplorable exodus.

I would suggest that you make a daily record, and that, on meeting with persons driven from their homes, whose natural intelligence and integrity are so evident as to inspire you with confidence, you should write down, verbatim, all the circumstances, of which they can give ocular testimony, tending to explain the manner in which this dreadful war is waged.

Take especial pains to ascertain whether there are supplies concealed in different parts of the island, which the inhabitants could produce, in case the fear of famine should cease, and a sufficient price in money be offered.

Let us suppose, for example, that, instead of giving to indigent families a certain quantity of bread, you should give them an equivalent in money. Would this enable them to procure food? If the truth were widely known that the inhabitants possessed money, and would pay a high price for provisions, could they obtain their supplies, either from their compatriots or from blockade-runners? In a word, are the circumstances really such as to defeat the laws of demand and supply? I regard this as an open question, and its solution is very important just now: that is to say, may not these unfortunates be more effectually aided by carrying food to them, than by transporting them to the food; for it seems to be an acknowledged fact that there are places in the Island of Crete where they might be sheltered from their enemies.

I shall wish to be informed of all these facts.

You will have the goodness to write to me, sending me a full report as soon as possible.

Yours, &c., &c.,

SAMUEL G. HOWE.

Having guarded against the dangers of the provisions and garments being seized by Greek soldiers, the next step was to elude Turkish cruisers on the water and Turkish troops on the land. On the night of June 14, the bags were landed on the Cretan shore, almost under the range of the guns of the blockading squadron; and before daylight they had all disappeared. They had been expected, and a crowd of men, with a few mules and donkeys, had come down from the mountain fortresses, and been waiting for them upon the beach since sunset. The sacks were immediately laden upon the animals or upon men's shoulders, and carried up to places of safety, without the loss of a single one.

At sunset the Turkish officer on duty on the blockading ship, sweeping the horizon with his spy-glass, saw nothing but stones and sand upon the beach, and reported, "All's well!" At daylight he looked again, and saw only the sand and stones, and again reported, "All's well!"

There was a touch of real heroism, on this occasion at least, in the conduct of these simple but chivalrous Cretans. We had appealed to their honor, and they answered honorably. Strong men, armed, undisciplined, unrestrained by martial or civil law, numerous enough to defy opposition, hungering and not knowing where to find the next meal, took this food upon their shoulders, and toiled for miles up the mountain passes, and threw it down before the women and children, and broke not their own fast, nor their faith!

Individual men have often imitated the dying Sidney's generous self-denial, and passed untasted the cup of water to lips less parched than their own, but masses of men rarely.

The distribution was made immediately, and the following laconic letter from Captain Stekoulis gives not only a vivid sketch of the scenes, but an insight into the heroic character of the writer.

CRETE, June 23. 1867.

SIR: We arrived at Ajia Rumeli on the 16th inst., towards midnight. In the morning came men and women from different villages of Sphakia, crying, while their eyes were filled with tears, "Bread! Bread, to save us!" I gave to each person a little bread, on condition of their transporting the cargo to Mylos, where was a locality which served as a depot. On the 18th women and children came from Kydonia and from Selino. The enemy has already devastated both these provinces by fire, and the families are wandering hither and thither among the mountains. They were at the utmost extreme of hunger and nakedness. They cried out, "In the name of Heaven, we have not tasted bread for twenty days." I gave them bread and clothing, as authorized by you. During those days I remained at Ajia Rumeli, occupied in fulfilling the same duty. On the 20th of this month I arrived at Aradena and Anopolis, where I found many families of the Province of Apokorona; and I did the same thing, giving to the most indigent families, as you will see by the list. On the 21st I arrived at the village of Mariana, where I did the same. On the 22d we passed through the midst of the white mountains, where, in the rocks, ravines, and caverns, we found a crowd of families in the same condition. Believe my words: had it been possible for me to strip myself naked, I would have given my clothes to these unfortunate beings. On the 23d we arrived at the village of Askypo, and in the morning, having slept in a deserted cabin,

I heard cries without. On arising, what did I see? A crowd of girls, young women, children, and old women, who cried, "Bread! Bread, in the name of God!" Believe me, I could not look at them, such was their nakedness.

I gave the last garment I had, and a little bread, to each individual. To-morrow I shall go to Apokorona, in order to obtain a nearer view of the situation, and to learn the details. The inhabitants of the aforementioned provinces and villages have given me letters of gratitude for you.

In view of this terrific destitution, I beg you to send a cargo of flour, and of cotton cloth, to cover their nudity.

Faithfully yours,

ELIAS STEKOULIS.

The result of this distribution of your contributions in Crete was very satisfactory. Thousands of hungry and naked women and children were fed and clothed, and tens of thousands of hearts were gladdened and strengthened. The following letters came unsolicited from their regularly organized municipal and general authorities, and, allowance being made for the hyperbolic style of the Easterns, will show, not only the feelings of the people, but also the character of the writers. The original can be examined by the curious, who will see how nearly the language conforms to the ancient Greek.

The first is an outbreak of feeling on the part of simple religious people reduced to sad extremity, and expressed with more zeal than taste:—

Glory to the Triune God, the Bestower of all blessings! And God save our Heaven-sent benefactor and supporter, Dr. Howe! And God save the illustrious and Philhellenic people of glorious America! And best wishes for our brother and genuine compatriot, Stekoulis.

In our despair, at a moment when we were expecting that all, not only our wives and children, but our warriors, would die of hunger,—at a moment when our bloodthirsty enemy was preparing to invade our province with all his force, to decimate and ruin it,—the Heaven-sent “Arcadium” arrived, bringing the precious gift, sent us by illustrious and freedom-loving people of America, through our most beneficent father, Dr. Howe, and transmitted to us under the direction of our kind brother, Stekoulis.

The day this donation arrived was to us a day of regeneration, a day of freedom, a real festival, because then a perishing multitude was fed and revived. Women and children, who, for many months, had been exposed to the extremity of cold and of heat, were comfortably clothed. Warriors, after suffering the hardships of want and warfare, were cheered and encouraged, so as to be prepared again, please God, to repel the foe, and all to contend as long as we have a drop of blood to shed in our country's cause.

Had this precious donation not arrived in the very moment of our extreme need, we might have all perished from hunger and hardships; might have all been victims of our ferocious and sanguinary enemy, the apostate Omar Pacha. In fact, the insurrection might have been extinguished in our Province, which God forbid.

In a word, the benefit conferred on us by this contribution, and the courage with which it has inspired our hearts, are beyond all power of description.

We deem it, therefore, our bounden duty to offer up, day and night, our united prayers to the Almighty for our most beneficent father, Dr. Howe, for the illustrious and Philhellenic people of America, and for our kind brother and true patriot, Mr. Stekoulis.

With hearts full of gratitude, we shall all, small and great, unceasingly continue to exclaim, God save the illustrious, humane, and freedom-loving people of America! God save our most kind



AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FOR CRETAN REFUGEES IN ATHENS.

benefactor and father, Dr. Howe! God save our brother and sincere patriot, Mr. Stekoulis, intrusted with the distribution of the American bounty.

JOANNES SAKELLARIOS, *Priest.*

GEORGE DASKALAKIS, *Commandant.*

JOANNES ZACHAREONDAKIS, *Lieutenant.*

DEMETRIUS PAPADUS, *Deputy.*

And eighty-one other inhabitants of the Province of Sphakia.

ANOPOLIS, in the Province of Sphakia, }
June 19, O. S. }

Other acknowledgments came from the regular authorities, couched in more moderate language, but expressing the same sentiments of gratitude to the American people. The following is a specimen : —

The Commander of the Section of Heraclion, to the Honorable Mr.
SAMUEL G. HOWE, President of Cretan Committee in Boston.

HONORED SIR: A multitude of innocent sufferers, having received at a most critical moment the supplies sent by you through Mr. Parthenios Kelaidis, shed tears of joy, and blessed God, who does not abandon them. Witness of this and interpreter of the sentiments of the Cretan people, the General-in-Chief of the Province of Heraclion transmits to the American people the thanks and gratitude of all Crete for their timely and truly Christian charity.

With all respect, &c.,

M. KORAIAS,

General-in-Chief of the Section of Heraclion.

PHYDOLÉ, in Mylopotamos, }
28th July, 1867, O. S. }

To the Honorable Dr. SAMUEL G. HOWE, President of Cretan
Committee in Boston.

SIR: The supplies sent by you for the families of the victims of the destruction of the sacred Monastery of Arcadium, and other sufferers, were brought here on the "Union," and distributed by your agent, and with our assistance.

The Cretans, who have been a whole year struggling for freedom, and especially the innocent sufferers who have partaken of your supplies, have shed tears of joy, and given glory to God, who cares ever for His children.

The sympathy of the generous people of America, known and felt through all Crete, and expressed in your contributions, has greatly cheered and encouraged this poor suffering people, &c., &c.

Done at St. John, Mylopotamos, the 2d Aug. 1867, old style.

GEORGE A. SKOULAS.	N. MIJIAKIS.
N. ANTONOJEANNAKIS.	EM. PORTALIOS.
S. A. TSERVAKIS.	DOROTHEOS STAVRIDIS.
E. MAROULIS.	ANAGN. MARCOULAKIS.

NIC. MARCOPOULOS.

The Committee of the Section of Rhetymno.

Another cargo followed the first, and was distributed to the women and children without material loss. There was not, however, the same self-denial on the part of all the men, and it was hardly possible there could be.

The effect, which I had rather hoped for than expected, of checking the exodus, was not realized; because, first, it soon became evident that none but American supplies could be counted upon, and that these were very limited. The people felt that we would save them, but could not. Second, because Omar Pacha, by his able and vigorous strategy, and by vast sacrifice of men and money, had succeeded in

penetrating mountain regions hitherto held to be inaccessible to Turkish armies. They could not, indeed, remain stationary there, because there was nothing to eat except what each soldier could carry, and it was impossible to maintain long lines of communication, with their base upon the sea-shore, while such plucky guerrillas beset every ravine and pass; but they could burn and destroy everything combustible, even to the rafters and doors which the Cretans had brought from their houses on the plains, to prevent their destruction.

The smoke of burning dwellings now went up not only from villages on the plains, but from hamlets in the mountains, from shepherds' huts and folds, and from the tents and temporary shelters erected by refugees who had abandoned them, and who had clambered up higher with their children and their goats. Thence they looked out upon the sea for some friendly sail or some blockade-runner upon which they could take refuge. I myself, while sailing along the coast, saw the smoke going up from their villages by day, and saw the light of the fires by night. Such things may seem to you marvellous and incredible because you have never witnessed the like, nor has our land ever known them; but history is full of them, nor have they yet ceased in countries where the hand of the tyrant is unstayed by law or by public opinion. Reading a description of the ways of the oppressors in the Old Testament seems like reading an account of Crete at this very day. Job says, —

“Some remove the landmarks; they violently take away flocks, and feed thereof; they drive away the ass of the fatherless; they take the widow's ox for a pledge; they turn the needy out of the way; the poor of the earth hide themselves together. Be-

hold! as wild asses in the desert, go they forth to their work, rising betimes for a prey; the wilderness yieldeth food for them and for their children.

"They cause the naked to lodge without clothing, that they have no covering in the cold.

"They are wet with the showers of the mountain, and embrace the rocks for want of a shelter.

"They pluck the fatherless from the breast, and take a pledge of the poor.

"They cause him to go without clothing, and they take away the sheaf from the hungry."

All the Cretans now came to the conclusion at which many had long before arrived, to wit: That the European Powers would not soon interfere, and that the only hope of rescuing the island from Turkish domination was by taking permanently to the mountains, and thence carrying on guerrilla war, pouncing down upon every detached troop, making onslaughts upon every outpost, harassing every garrison, making the open country untenable by the enemy, and so, by long protracted resistance, outweary and exhaust him. If the policy of the Turks had been to conquer and possess the island for their own people, they would have favored the exodus. But, no! they wished to make the Greeks continue to work it as serfs for them. To this end they resolved to prevent the women and children from escaping, and so pinch them by hunger that their famishing cry might force the men to submit. Accordingly large divisions of the army penetrated every accessible part of the island, burning habitations, destroying every green thing, and driving the families before them; while war vessels, with steam ever up, sailed continually about the coast, firing

upon whoever tried to escape, upon whoever tried to carry in provisions, and upon whoever tried to fish from shallows, or even from the rocks.

To meet this policy of starvation, the Cretans resolved to send off every non-combatant who could be got away, and to leave only fighting men and goats who could clamber the mountains with them, and furnish some food.

The Sultan was countenanced, and indeed aided, in his atrocious policy of subduing a Christian country through wholesale and systematic starvation of the entire population, by his friend and hostess, "the Defender of the Faith," and indeed by the United States government. British sailors were forbidden to interfere and save the refugees; and I blush to think that, when American officers asked what they should do if starving women and children should stretch out their hands from the shores of Crete and beg to be taken on board, the answer was, "You may rescue them *if it can be done without offending Turkey!*" Save the lambs if the wolf does not object! This was publicly reported, and never publicly contradicted; and as American war vessels have been in those waters, and never saved a refugee, I fear it is true.

But more humane counsels prevailed with other nations, and the war vessels of France, Russia, Italy, and Austria, in defiance of the Turks, transported tens of thousands of these unfortunates to the shores of Greece proper. And now those innocent victims of this infernal war, exiled from their homes, half clad, half fed, are looking to the Christian world for help and support; while their husbands and brothers, wandering barefoot, shirtless, and ragged, without tents, and without rations, can look only to

God and their own right hands to keep the flag of the Cross flying yet a little longer in defiance of the Crescent.

Let me next give an account of the distribution of clothing to the refugees who had escaped from the island and found refuge in neighboring islands or in continental Greece.

The committee of the New England women made an appeal to the public in behalf of the Cretans, which was answered promptly and generously. Nearly ten thousand garments of suitable kinds, mostly women's and children's dresses, were made up by our ladies, and some second-hand clothing was added.

I received them after the summer heats had set in, and at first thought to retain them until the autumn and winter should add the anguish of cold to the pangs of hunger. But there were so many who were not only becoming filthy for lack of change, but whose garments were becoming too tattered to cover their nakedness, that I was forced to commence the distribution, and trust to future means to provide for the winter.

Amid such general and pressing want, it was difficult to say who were most in need; but I decided to make a beginning with the refugees in the islands of Egina and Milo.

The minister of marine, who, like all the officers of the Greek government, was eager to promote my plans in every way, gave me an order for any government steamer that might be then disposable. The Greek navy, however, consists, for the most part, of one steam frigate, two sloops of war, two or three tugs, and sundry craft too dilapidated to float. A crazy old tug was the only thing then available, and upon this I embarked with several boxes of clothing. Mrs. Walter Baker, of Boston, who was returning from a

tour in the East, happened to be in Athens; and she, with Miss Mary Baldwin, volunteered to go with me and attend to the distribution. So we sailed out of Port Piræus, and across the Gulf of Salamis, down to old Egina. The ancient port was formed by projecting two vast walls into the sea, and approaching the ends thereof so nearly that the narrow opening could be closed by a chain, and further guarded by towers. Chains and towers, and most of the superstructure, were gone; but the foundations of the enormous walls were still above the surface, and made a secure haven within. It had, however, become much choked up with the soil washed down from the hills, and by rubbish from the town, and would have been still more so but for the mole built here by the agent of the American-Greek committees in the old war of independence, forty years ago. There were then assembled in Egina many thousand refugees from parts of Greece ravaged by the Turks. Provisions by ship-loads were sent out from this country; but the agent, instead of feeding the refugees in idleness, employed those who were at Egina in building a mole to protect the harbor from further filling up. The men unearthed the vast foundations of an old temple, and took the huge blocks of stone, which had been quarried, and hewn out with mathematical precision, three thousand years ago. These were carried down to the harbor, and laid the outer line of the mole, where they will probably be useful as many thousand years more. The women and children brought small stones and earth in baskets, and so all, toiling during many months, fairly earned, instead of receiving as charity, their daily allowance of flour grown in the Genesee valley.

Grateful to us it was, landing upon this broad, substantial

mole, to find assembled upon it the populace of Egina, many of whom were witnesses of its structure, and all of whom regarded it as a monument of the generosity and of the practical beneficence of the American people.

Near the town is a vast building, erected, during the presidency of Capo d'Istria, for an orphan asylum. It is an extensive pile, one story high, built around a square, and divided off into small rooms. These had been stripped of everything, even the wooden floors. There were gathered about twelve hundred refugees, women and children, with a few old men, and three or four papas or priests. Like the other Cretan refugees, they were sadly destitute of all the comforts, and some of the necessities, of life. Their allowance from the committee was but forty leptas a day—just enough for meal and salt—and a few sticks of wood for cooking. Their garments had become soiled and tattered, and many were nearly naked. They had no occupation, and sat with folded hands, looking out over the sea for some vessel from Crete, and listening for news from their husbands and fathers, then battling for their homes.

One large room had been set apart for a church; and here we opened our boxes, and sorted out the garments. Admitting a family at a time at one door, we hastily gave to each one a shirt, and drawers, and gown, and dismissed them for the others.

It was a hard task, for the poor creatures were so eager to get a garment of any kind to cover their children's nakedness or their own, that they thronged and choked the passages. Still they did not clamor, or beg in words. There was none of the crying out, and praying, and blessing you, so common among mendicants. They were unpractised in

any art of begging. Pressing hunger, and want, and fear of nakedness impelled them to come and show their condition. Mothers mutely held up their infants above the crowd, and pushed their little girls before them — but were still.

It was only after they had clutched some garments and were bearing them away, that they broke out into exclamations of joy and gratitude. Would that the thousands of New England women and girls who made up those garments, or gave their own dresses, could have heard those thanks and blessings, and seen the passing gleams of pleasure which lighted the wan faces of those widows and orphans of living men.

As far as possible, the clothing was selected in view of the special needs of each family; but in general little could be done further than take a hasty glance at the size of the persons, and try to pick out a fit. All we men could do was to cry out, "Here, you tall woman with four children: here are two long and three short gowns, shirts, and drawers.— Make way for that stout woman! Here is a big petticoat, and drawers to match, for you.— Make room for the next." And so on, trying to despatch business as fast as possible. But the great variety of the garments enabled the ladies who gave them out to exercise woman's greater tenderness and tact. Many a mother was delighted by their suddenly changing the garments which I had given to their daughters for others better adapted to their shape; and many a maiden blushed with pleasure when they snatched from her a coarse check gown, and gave in its place another, the more genteel appearance of which had caught her eye, as it lay on the heap — some cast-off dress, perhaps, still useful, and displaying in its make and ornaments the taste of the former wearer.

Returning, we were overtaken by night: our tug broke her machinery, and became unmanageable, so that we passed the night in a dreary and dangerous plight. There was no room for the ladies to lie down, nor any fit food for them to eat; but they bore it all bravely, and when at dawn we drifted into a little cove on the coast of Attica, and came to anchor, they counted their sufferings as light compared with the satisfaction at what they had done.

Many testimonials of the gratitude for the distributions were received; among others the following from the local government of the island:—

“The Common Council of Egina, convened by its President, G. Logiotatidis, met in his office, on this day, June 11, 1867. It was the President, and the Demarch of Egina (P. Marcello) announced the object of this extra sitting as follows:—

“The Common Council, as representing the inhabitants of this island, wish to express by an edict their deep gratitude to the great and humane American nation; also to the Philhellene, Dr. Howe; first, for their generous treatment of this nation, during the sacred war for independence; secondly, for their noble assistance extended to the Cretans now fleeing Turkish tyranny to seek shelter in Egina and in other parts of Greece; also to those now fighting for freedom in Crete.

“The Council having considered the aforesaid facts, and knowing so well the great benefits proffered by the American nation, and, in general, the philanthropic deeds performed, in behalf of this island and of other parts of Greece by that benevolent and Philhellenic citizen of the United States, Dr. Howe, and wishing to offer a slight token of gratitude,—

“*Resolves*, That the Common Council of the people of Egina offers up to the Almighty the most heartfelt prayer for the welfare

of the great American Commonwealth, praying Him to preserve and strengthen it to the uttermost, that it may spread over the whole earth, saving nations and individuals in time of need, and sheltering the persecuted beneath the shadow of its wings. Furthermore, this body expresses its fervent gratitude to Dr. Howe, the Philhellene endued with so great and beneficent a mission, praying God to keep him in health and to bestow upon him all blessings. Finally, we beseech the Omnipotent Creator of man to raise Greece from the undeserved sufferings and humiliations wherein she is now plunged, restoring to her the glory and strength of yore, that she may requite the great nation, not only by wishes, but by some acts expressive of her gratitude.

“The Demarch is requested to transmit two copies of this act to Dr. Howe, one for the august government of the American nation, the other for himself.

“The Demarch is furthermore requested to give publicity to this act through the press.’

“Signed by G. LOGIOTATIDIS, President of the Common Council; also by A. CALAUROS, P. C. CHADJI, A. G. DEMOPOULOS, A. GENITZARIS, E. L. PODIODIS, L. SORIS, N. R. MEGARITIS.”

Similar distributions were made at Athens, and at Argos, in the Peloponnesus, and at this very day thousands of Cretan women and children have no other garments than those made for them by their American sisters.

The means placed at my disposal were of three kinds: First: About ten thousand articles of clothing by the New England Women's societies. Second: Cash by the Committees of Boston, New York, &c. Third: Other articles contributed for special purposes by personal friends. The value in all being over fifty thousand dollars.

I have just given you a general idea of the distribution

of the first. I have rendered a minute account to the committee, with vouchers of the expenditure of the second. I shall account to the donors for the disposition of the third.

The general result of your contributions and of my mission has been most satisfactory. You have fed the hungry and clothed the naked; indeed, your garments are now the only clothing of thousands of Cretan women and children. You have established work-schools for the employment of women. You have opened, and now maintain, training and industrial schools for boys and girls, which are now doing good. By these means you have directly promoted the cause of mercy, and indirectly sustained the cause of freedom.

It is partly because you have stretched out a protecting hand across the ocean, and distributed aid and comfort to the wives and children, the mothers and sisters, of the brave Cretan warriors, that they have heart and courage, in these cold and dreary months of winter, to keep the flag of the Cross now flying in the mountains of Crete. The pulse that beats in your hearts has been felt in the arm of the Christian warrior.

And now what more can you do? I have no right to urge you to more contributions of money, and I do not; for you know best what you can and ought to do: but this I ask and most earnestly plead for — a public expression of your sympathy and good will for Crete, in every possible manner. Believe me, you can do much in this way, and prompt others to do more. I have known the reading of simple resolutions of one of our college classes to kindle enthusiasm and excite hope among the Cretans. They expect that the manifest justice of their cause — which they know to be the cause, too, of Christianity and of freedom —

and the sacrifices which they are making for it will create among civilized peoples a pressure of public opinion upon their several governments strong enough to call for interference, and for a cessation of this cruel and barbarous war. So long as this hope exists, so long will the gallant fellows endure cold, and nakedness, and hunger, and brave danger and death.

See you to it that this pressure of public opinion upon our government shall be increased by your outspoken sympathy. America can save Crete, even if Mr. Seward does not buy it. Our country has come to be regarded as a great and growing power, which it is much better to please than to offend; and I firmly believe that if the real sentiment of our people should animate our government also, and be manifested in our foreign policy, the existing probability of Cretan independence would become a certainty in six months.

The public opinion of America thrown into the trembling scale, would probably turn it in favor of *intervention* by the Christian powers.

Help, then, all of you who can, to bring about what would be an act of poetical justice — that a nation unborn when the world's vast debt to Greece was contracted, should be the first to recognize it practically, by paying the first great instalment.

SAMUEL G. HOWE.

APPENDIX.

THE following letter was addressed to the London Times, in the hope that it might awaken some sympathy among the English people in behalf of Crete, and perhaps show that the sultan systematically waged war upon Christian people in such a barbarous manner as to make him unworthy the alliance of a great and humane nation. That war continues with unabated ferocity, and no opportunity should be lost of showing up its true character:—

ATHENS, July 17, 1867.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON TIMES.

At the request of charitable committees and individuals in the United States, the undersigned has been acting as their almoner for the relief of the non-combatants of the Island of Crete.

The result of careful study of the condition and wants of these wretched sufferers, especially of those remaining in the island, should properly be communicated to the committees in America; but sufficient reason for addressing nearer Christian people will be found in the following statement.

At the outbreak of the revolt, all who could get away from Crete did so, and probably about twenty thousand fled. About thirteen thousand are in Greece proper. Of these, about five thousand pick up a scanty livelihood by their own efforts; while eight thousand four hundred are registered, and receive from the several committees a daily pittance of forty leptas for adults, and

twenty leptas for children, which will barely buy bread sufficient to support life.

Yesterday they were an industrious and self-supporting peasantry; to-day, they are houseless and ragged dependants. They live huddled together in barracks, in public buildings, in stables, in poor hovels. They sit and sleep upon the floor, for lack of furniture; and they wait in idleness for some news which will enable them to go back to their native island. Such is the condition of the Cretans who have fled hither.

The second division of the refugees consists of those who, having fled from their burned villages, took refuge in the fortified towns upon the island from the fury of the Bashi-Bazouks, or native irregulars of the Turkish army.

There are five thousand in Megalo-Castro, one thousand in Canéa, nine hundred in Retymo, and about one thousand in Suda and other fortresses—at least eight thousand in all. As the native Turks, who had been driven in from the interior, naturally seized upon the houses abandoned by their owners, who had fled from the island, these Greek refugees are houseless, penniless, half clad, and half fed. They live in the churches, school-houses, and abandoned buildings, in a state of squalor, destitution, and wretchedness, and in constant terror for their lives and for the honor of their daughters. In Megalo-Castro there are two hundred and fifty women and children in the house, yard, and out-buildings of the Greek consul. The Turks nominally allow to each an oke (two and three quarters pounds) of poor flour a week, hardly enough to support life, even if it were regularly served; while to their own soldiers they give large rations of bread, seventy-five drachms of meat, with butter, oil, onions, salt, and tobacco. Besides their little allowance of flour, the poor Greeks can get nothing, not even a root or herb; for they are not permitted to go outside the walls. Protected in their lives, they are subject to the indignities which Turks are wont to practise upon Christians when their passions are roused, and which Christians, alas! are

not slow to retaliate. "Ah!" said a Greek to me, in Candia, the other day, "it is hard to be spit upon, but harder to have a bullying Turk strut up to our church, and spit upon the cross."

A short time ago, the Turkish soldiers, after sacking a Greek church, brought the gilded cherubim into Retymo, and amused themselves, and shocked the Greeks, by using the sacred images for targets.

Such is the condition of the second division of the Cretan refugees. It can be proved beyond all question or cavil that they are suffering dreadfully; yet they are not allowed to get away, either by land or by sea!

A few Greek peasants, who remain outside the walls of the castled towns, are driven by hunger to seek food there; but they are forbidden even to purchase more than a scanty ration of flour and salt, for fear that they should supply the families in the mountains, and so relax the systematic pressure of famine.

The third division is composed of those who have fled from their burned villages to the mountains. Their number is variously estimated — from fifteen to twenty-five thousand.

After the failure of Mehemet Pacha's comparatively mild mode of warfare, the fertile brain of his successor, Omer Pacha, devised a plan, and his iron hand is now executing it, by which the pressure of war is brought to bear upon non-combatants.

A vigorous blockade has converted the whole island into a vast prison-house, in which tortures of various kinds are systematical-ly applied upon an immense scale, and upon the whole population of insurgent districts. The thumb-screws are steadily tightened, so that the agonizing cries of their women and children may lead the men to submit. Disciplined armies, preceded by fanatic and ferocious irregulars, devastate the open country, burn the houses, destroy the crops, cut down the trees, tear up the vines, and leave no living and no green thing behind them. The wretched fugitives who escaped with their lives from their burning villages, now stand upon the shores and the mountain sides,

and stretch out their hands to the Christian world for means of escape.

Behind them is a foe more dreaded than death; around them, barren rocks; before them, the sea, so closely blockaded that one cannot even fish from the shore. They have no houses, and the caverns are not large enough to shelter them all. They have not clothing enough, not even rags enough, to cover their nakedness, so that a modest man avoids looking at young women and maidens. They have not food enough for their little ones, who cling around their mothers' limbs, and almost gnaw them in the agony of hunger.

Famine has been properly regarded as one of those awful instruments by which the Almighty works his mysterious will. The cruel laws of war tolerate its usage against garrisons and armies; but must a renegade pacha be permitted to wield it, in Europe, against a whole Christian people?

At the report of supplies having reached a certain spot, multitudes come forth from their hiding-places, bareheaded, barefooted, and half naked, to get a share. At the report that a vessel is off the coast, a multitude swarm towards the landing, to get on board.

People of England, must this sort of war upon a Christian community be allowed to continue, when a word spoken from certain quarters can stop it?

The Cretans, aided by less than a score of European volunteers, and by no more Greek volunteers than Omer Pacha has of Albanian and other "foreign volunteers," have, by ten months' gallant resistance against the whole power of the Turkish empire, earned the right to be respected as belligerents. At any rate, the Christian women and children of Crete have, by long endurance of bitter suffering, earned a right to your prayers to God in their behalf, and to the expression of your earnest wish that Christian governments may intercede and save them from death by hunger.

It is cruel mockery to say, "Let them submit." Their fathers

tried submission, and they themselves know by experience what humiliations and outrages await those whose lives are spared, and who again bow to the Turkish yoke. I have heard mothers, who are now suffering extreme want, declare, with a shudder, that they would rather see their children die around them, than be put into the power of enraged Turks.

It is a bitter mockery to say, as has been virtually said in a high place, "Ye refugees who now live as wretched paupers in a foreign land, ye have left your loved native isle in vain : ye houseless thousands who wander in the mountains, and live in caverns, ye are all mistaken ; for I know that the atrocities and cruelties which ye fear, exist only in the brain of newspaper reporters." *

More than forty thousand women, and children, and old men testify their belief in the practice of such atrocities and cruelties, by preferring exile, and hunger, and nakedness rather than incur the risk of them by submitting to the Turks. These exiles get their belief from knowledge of what their race has ever suffered when in the power of their enemies, and not from the reports of newspaper correspondents.

If it be said, in defence of the Turks, that the Greeks also commit atrocities, the answer is, first, there are now no Turkish women and children in their power ; second, that, hitherto occupied with defending their lives, they have had no means of organizing a government strong enough to prevent a peasantry, maddened by a long series of wrongs and outrages, from taking vengeance.

The atrocities of the Greeks are individual cases ; those of the Turks are systematic, intentional, and wholesale. Indeed, the whole plan of the war is atrocious. Turkey carries an army of fifty thousand men into the island, and if she is to be admitted into the community of civilized nations, she ought to be required either to conduct the war as civilized governments conduct war, or to abandon it. She ought not to be allowed to war systematically upon women and children by starvation.

* Lord Derby.

But even if one claims that it is defensible to employ famine to subdue a people, the Turkish authorities are chargeable with another offence against the laws of war and the interests of humanity, to wit, the treatment of prisoners. Few are taken in fight, because quarter is seldom given or expected by either party. But unresisting men are sometimes made prisoners by the Turks, and their treatment is really atrocious. The evidence of common cruelties, such as torture, maiming, and killing, is so abundant, that those who seek for more in order to believe, are in the condition of him who would not believe when one rose from the dead. It is notorious that the Turks like to make prisoners of boys, girls, and women; and their treatment is often so cruel, and so abominable, that one can hardly find comprehensible language in which to speak of it. The deplorable truth is, that the social condition and institutions of the Turks have developed monstrous passions, and the moral standard among them is so low that crimes which of old called down fire from heaven, now excite no indignation, nor even surprise. The government cannot, if it would, restrain such monsters. Hundreds of Cretan mothers have solemnly, and with unmistakable simplicity, assured me that what causes them and all the women they know, to shudder at the thought of falling into the hands of the Turks, is the certainty that they and their children, of both sexes, will be exposed to personal outrages and abominations.

In a word, Turkey is chargeable, upon ample evidence, with cruel and unnatural treatment of women and children taken in war, or subjected to her sway, which ought to prevent her being admitted within the pale of civilized nations. Interference by other nations, is justifiable on this ground, if on no other.

What has been said above, in a general way, concerning the condition of the Cretans, can be verified by examining particular cases, and I have papers and documents which will verify it.

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL G. HOWE.

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Am't bro't forward,	\$16,709.63
A. B.,	5.00
Proceeds of J. W. H.'s Read- ing in Providence,	110.00
L. D. Shepard,	1.00
"For the Cretans,"	2.00
Proceeds of an Entertain- ment, by a Lady, Roxbury,	200.00
Dr. J. P. Paine,	10.00
"From a Lady,"	25.00
Edward A. Dana,	10.00
Misses Stevenson,	10.00
Miss Curtis,	5.00
Moses Withington,	5.00
Miss Hedge,	5.00
Mr. F. Cabot,	5.00
Dr. F. H. Hedge,	5.00
O. C. Howe, N. Dixmont. Me.,	8.00
D. Howe, N. Dixmont. Me.,	2.00
Rockland, Me.,	13.10
E. & F. King & Co.,	25.00
Dana, Hyde & Co.,	25.00
Warren Sawyer,	15.00
Horatio Harris,	100.00
James Hunnewell,	20.00
J. C. T.,	10.00
Mrs. C. Merriam,	20.00
S. D. Warren,	100.00
Ariel Low,	25.00
James O. Safford & Co.,	25.00
Edward Lawrence,	25.00
E. H. D.,	10.00
W. B.,	10.00
George W. Bond & Co.,	50.00
A Lady,	5.00
D. A. P.,	10.00
Mr. Stearns,	1.00

17,606.73

Am't bro't forward,	\$17,666.73
Harriet E. Douglas, Water-	
ford, Me.,	2.00
"C. A. C.,"	6.00
Cong. Church, S. Berwick,	
Me., by S. Hayward, . .	30.00
The Faculty and Students of	
McKendree College, Ill., .	26.00
Anonymous, Bangor, Me.,	1.00
N. Church Winchendon, by	
Austin Dodge,	25.00
Faculty and Cadets Norwich	
University, Northfield, Vt.,	39.00
A Friend at S. Haven, N.Y.,	1.00
Ladies of Kennebunk, Me.,	47.55
First Unitarian Society,	
Meadville, Pa.,	15.00
Sanitary Commission of	
Watertown,	50.00
M. E.,	3.00
Plattsburg, N. Y., . . .	1.00
E. Randall & Co., . . .	10.00
S. E. Freer,	13.60
"M. N.," Newburyport, .	10.00
Emma Dodge, Chatham,	1.00
L. L. Thaxter,	5.00
Daniels, Kendall & Co., .	50.00
Henry Callender, Dorchester,	25.00
F. V. Balch,	10.00
C. T. Thayer,	50.00
Proceeds of Entertainment	
at School for F. M. Youth,	12.00
Summer Crosby,	10.00
Collected by Mr. Butler, .	11.25
W. N. Andrews,	5.00
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	18,066.13

Am't bro't forward, .	\$18,066.13
Proceeds Private Theatricals	
for Cretans, by Miss T. S.	
Watson, and Masters F. S.	
Watson, V. Y. Bowditch,	29.30
C. A. H.,	2.00
W. H. Healy,	50.00
G. Julian Harney, . . .	5.00
James Harney,	1.00
Walter Tappan,	1.00
Frank Dumeresque, . . .	1.00
Gorham P. Faucon, . . .	1.00
Q., "For the Cretans," .	20.00
"For the Cretans," . . .	3.00
Joseph Emerson,	25.00
Con. Ch., New Ipswich, N.H.,	17.00
"For Cretans," Taunton, .	2.25
Mrs. W. E. Coffin, Dorchester,	10.00
Plumer & Co.,	50.00
T. Albert Taylor,	20.00
O. H. Hendley,	10.00
Frank M. Reynolds, . . .	10.00
Cutting, Winch & Co., .	10.00
Towne & Washburn, . . .	10.00
Woodward, Boon & Co., .	10.00
Ayer & Farwell,	10.00
Hills & Bro.,	10.00
Harvey Scudder & Co., .	10.00
B. Davis,	10.00
H. W. Vinal,	10.00
Geo. R. Coffin,	5.00
I. Houghton,	5.00
S. B. Bond,	5.00
I. B. Lamper,	5.00
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	\$18,423.68

Am't bro't forward, .	\$18,423.63
Through Miss Howe: Unitarian Society, Dover, N. H., 20.68; Boston Sewing Circle, 19.41,	40.09
C. W. Dabney,	15.00
Hon Samuel Hooper,	100.00
Mrs. Samuel Hooper,	50.00
Mrs. A. G. Farwell,	25.00
Rand & Avery,	25.00
Frederic G. May,	25.00
William Everett,	25.00
L. B. Merriam,	25.00
John C. Haynes,	20.00
William Allen,	3.50
Wellington Brothers,	25.00
Alden, Lane & Co.,	25.00
James L. Little & Co.,	50.00
Williams & Everett,	10.00
Ryder & Hardy,	5.00
R. Frothingham,	5.00
A. V. Lynde,	25.00
George W. Woodman,	25.00
David Wood,	2.00
Friend, for Crete,	5.00
William Reed & Son,	100.00
Friend,	5.00
Friend,	10.00
Win. B. Spooner,	50.00
Mrs. J. R. Coolidge,	50.00
M. Williams,	3.00
J. Schnitzer,	10.00
James F. Hunnewell,	20.00
Charity,	10.00
D. Hammond,	10.00
J. Caldwell,	5.00
George Pierce,	50.00

19,277.27

Am't bro't forward, .	\$19,277.27
William Worthington & Co.,	20.00
George A. Kettell,	10.00
William W. Weld,	25.00
— Allen,	5.00
Gill & Loots,	10.00
George W. Ware & Co.,	20.00
Charles Prince,	5.00
John Stowell,	5.00
Concord, Mass.,	1.00
Through Miss Abby W. May,	80.69
George Wild,	1.00
C. T. C.,	10.00
Miss Lyman,	5.00
Mr. Patterson,	10.00
Anonymous,	5.00
Mr. Sawyer,	20.00
George Smith,	5.00
A Friend,	5.00
A Friend,	10.00
Pupils S. Berwick Acad., Me.,	31.68
From Dorchester,	5.00
For the Cretan Fund,	5.00
William A. Everett,	5.00
By H. W. Miller, Worcester,	50.00
H. P. Nichols,	50.00
Cash,	22.00
S. C. Shapley,	5.00
Miss A. M. Gourgas,	20.00
S. W. Spencer, Keene, N. H.,	6.00
Daniel Leeds,	2.00
Fisher & Chapin,	30.00
A. Wilkinson,	100.00
Miss Louise Brown,	25.00
George Bemis,	50.00
Dexter,	5.00
Richard Leeds,	25.00

19,966.64

Am't bro't forward, . . . \$19,966.64	Am't bro't forward, . . . \$21,242.54
William Hactien, . . . 5.00	"Diffusion," . . . 10.00
C. W. Loring, . . . 25.00	"Economy," . . . 25.00
A. B. Y. Z., . . . 5.00	Miss Banister, North Hamp-
E. E. N., . . . 5.00	ton, N. H., . . . 25.00
J. M. S., . . . 5.00	Dorchester, . . . 10.00
Mrs. Anna Cabot Lodge, . . . 100.00	Friend of the Cretans, . . . 2.00
Edward Wigglesworth, . . . 100.00	Cretan Concert, . . . 5.00
James Jackson, . . . 5.00	Mrs. Houghton, . . . 10.00
Friend, C. D. E., . . . 5.00	Through Mr. Warner, H.E.B., . . . 10.00
A Lady, . . . 7.00	Lizzie H. B., . . . 10.00
J. H. Lombard, bundle cloth-	Collected, . . . 15.00
ing, and . . . 5.00	Proceeds Gen. John L. Swift's
G. A. Perdicaris, . . . 100.00	Lecture, . . . 236.00
Mrs. B. C. C. Parker, . . . 20.00	H. H. Longwood, . . . 5.00
Mattapan, bundle of cloth-	Rev. Jos. Emerson, . . . 50.00
ing, and . . . 10.00	Through Mr. S. G. Ward, . . . 850.00
From Dorchester, Sept. 11th, . . . 2.00	Franghiadi & Rodocanachi
T. Shimmis, . . . 25.00	(proceeds cotton samples), . . . 27.50
Proceeds of a Concert by the	Through Phillips Brooks,
Ladies of Newport, . . . 526.90	Philadelphia, . . . 1,739.54
Adeline May, . . . 5.00	Mrs. B. C. C. Parker, through
Martin Brimmer (second con-	Kidder, Peabody & Co., . . . 50.00
tribution), . . . 200.00	Proceeds of Entertainment,
J. P., . . . 1.00	consisting of Mr. Eichberg's
F. Kimlo (second donation), . . . 1.00	Operetta, &c., at Chicker-
H. Gregory, . . . 1.00	ing's Hall, March 5, 1868, . . . 419.00
Late Hon. John A. Andrew, . . . 50.00	Hon. I. Washburn, Worcester, . . . 50.00
C. H., . . . 5.00	Joseph Lyman, . . . 50.00
D. H., . . . 10.00	Dr. S. G. Howe, . . . 50.00
Edwin Forrest, . . . 50.00	Union Cong. Church, East
South Dedham, Friend, . . . 2.00	Bridgewater, Mass., . . . 8.83
21,242.54	Total, . . . \$24,900.41

SUBSCRIBERS IN NEW YORK.

C. E. Detmold, N. York,	\$100.00	Am't bro't forward, .	\$5,161.02
Chas. O'Connor, "	250.00	Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co.,	
Geo. C. Ward, "	100.00	New York, . . .	50.00
Bunker Bros., "	100.00	Sam'l Bonnell, Jr., N. York,	50.00
A. T. Stewart & Co., "	250.00	Dutton & Townsend, "	50.00
Ralli & Co., "	500.00	Harbecks & Halsey, "	100.00
Mrs. J. F. Ludlow, "	50.00	L. Von Hoffmann & Co., "	100.00
Foster & Thompson, "	100.00	Sturges, Arnold & Co., "	200.00
Degon, Taft & Lee, "	100.00	Dymond & Lally, "	50.00
Easton & Co., "	500.00	A Friend, "	.50
Weston & Gray, "	100.00	" Four Fenians, "	25.00
Aug. Belmont & Co., "	100.00	Hugh Maxwell, "	100.00
Brown Bros. & Co., "	500.00	Peter Cooper, "	100.00
Schepeler & Co., "	100.00	A. B. Sands & Co., "	100.00
F. Schuschardt & Sons, "	250.00	George Kemp, "	100.00
W. S. Gilman, "	100.00	Theodore Roosevelt, "	150.00
Grinnell, Minturn & Co., "	100.00	Duncan, Sherman & Co., "	100.00
Dutilh & Co., "	100.00	Grenville, Winthrop & Co.,	
F. Cousinery & Co., "	250.00	New York, . . .	100.00
Jno. Bloodgood & Co., "	100.00	Blossom, Hayne & Co., N.Y.,	25.00
Munzinger & Pitzipio, "	500.00	W. H. Swift, New York, .	100.00
Third Reformed Presby-		H. Gaylord, Plymouth, Pa.,	50.00
terian Ch. (taken at a		L. Delmonico, New York,	50.00
prayer meeting), "	50.00	John O. Donohue & Sons, "	100.00
Henry Barbey & Co., "	50.00	Great Western Ins. Co., "	200.00
Soleliac Frères, "	50.00	" A Fenian, "	5.00
H. W. T. Mali & Co., "	100.00	Howland & Aspinwall, "	100.00
Joseph Riffard, "	20.00	" A Lady, "	2.00
H. Hennequin, "	20.00	E. Caylus, De Ruyter & Co.,	
C. Dord, "	5.00	New York, . . .	100.00
J. McMullen and others, "	366.02	T. Zizinia & Co., N. York,	250.00
Dufais & Walter, "	100.00	Ralli & Fachisi, "	250.00
Haggerty & Co., "	100.00	John Munroe & Co., "	100.00
Edward Cope, Philadelphia,	50.00	Wm. H. Aspinwall, "	250.00

5,161.02

8,118.52

Am't bro't forward, .	\$8,118.52	Am't bro't forward, .	\$10,071.16
Jewell, Harrison & Co., N.Y.,	50.00	S. Munn, Son & Co., N.York,	100.00
S. Coras,	150.00	" Luck,"	4.00
W. C. Pickersgill & Co., "	100.00	Phelps, Dodge & Co., "	100.00
Williams & Guion,	100.00	Paton, Stewart & Co., "	100.00
Cary & Co.,	100.00	Frederick Butterfield,	100.00
E. B. Clayton's Sons,	50.00	J. & J. Stewart & Co., "	100.00
Francis Hathaway,	10.00	Carey & Yale,	100.00
"A. P. & Co.,"	25.00	Wm. Woodman, Jr.,	50.00
"S. & J.,"	25.00	McCombie & Child,	100.00
G. O. Hollinger,	5.00	C. H. Marshall & Co., "	100.00
Sam'l S. White, Philadelphia,	50.00	F. Berthoud & Co., "	100.00
Benj. Munn, Jr., New York,	100.00	H. J. Baker,	100.00
"R. M. V.,"	10.00	C. Braker,	25.00
Dr. C. R. Agnew,	50.00	Samuel G. Ward,	100.00
"J. R. E.,"	10.00	Misc Mansfield,	5.00
"A Friend,"	5.00	"A Friend,"	5.00
John D. Jones,	100.00	Geo. Opdyke & Co., "	100.00
Joseph Ripley & Sons,	100.00	G. M. Braggiotti,	100.00
P. Wyckoff,	25.00	D. Georgiade,	50.00
F. Cottenet,	50.00	F. N. Wilson, Catskill,	10.00
W. P. Palmer and Friend,	110.00	Ital. Consul (tick's to lecture),	2.50
D. C. Ripley & Co.,	50.00	Achille Magin, " "	2.50
R. H. McCurdy,	50.00	"Cash,"	25.00
Joseph B. Allee,	20.00	P. H. Silvester, Cossackie,	10.00
Cassidy & Co.,	25.00	"W.,"	10.00
Geo. C. Caridia, N. Orleans,	100.00	A. S. Howaston, Pittston, Pa.,	5.00
Stephen Colwell, Philad.,	50.00	M. W. Bell, E. Fairfield, O.,	.25
W. H. Leggett's School, N.Y.,	20.00	O. L. Seward, Rochester, N.Y.,	.60
J. McMullen and others,	117.64	"A. K.," Elizabeth, N. J.,	2.00
Henry G. Norton,	20.00	T. A. Jones, Dodgeville, Wis.,	1.00
Samuel Shethar,	25.00	J. McMullen and others, N.Y.,	35.00
Spencer, Montague & Co.,	100.00	John M. Calvocoressi,	250.00
Cozzins & Co.,	100.00	Rodocanachi & Franghiadi,	
R. M. Sloman & Edge,	50.00	New York,	500.00
	10,071.16	Total,	\$12,364.01

Amount collected by the Boston Committee,	\$24,900.41
Amount collected by the New York Committee,	12,364.01
Total,	<u>\$37,264.42</u>

The foregoing list of contributions is believed to be complete, with the exception of one of ten dollars from an unknown source.

The accounts and vouchers for disbursements are lodged with the treasurer, Amos A. Lawrence, Esq., and are open to the inspection of contributors.

Upwards of ten thousand garments were contributed by the Ladies' Organization of New England, besides many articles of new and second-hand clothing by private individuals.

S. G. H.